

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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CSSR ENVOY ON NUCLEAR TEST BAN, WAR PREVENTION

AU121513 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Mar 84 p 7

[CTK report on speech by Milos Vejvoda, head of the CSSR delegation to the Geneva disarmament conference, delivered on 8 March: "On a Total Ban on Nuclear Weapons Tests; the United States Leads Negotiations Into a Blind Alley"]

[Text] Geneva, 8 March -- The Geneva disarmament conference was addressed on Thursday by the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Ambassador Milos Vejvoda, on the issues of a total ban on nuclear weapons tests and prevention of nuclear war.

He said that the total ban on nuclear weapons tests, which is the necessary prerequisite for nuclear disarmament, has been in the forefront of the committee's attention for a number of years now. However, progress has been achieved only in the work of a group of seismologists, who are pressing for the possibility of verifying underground tests through the exchange of seismic data. This group, in which CSSR experts have been participating from the beginning, is concluding its third comprehensive report. From the report it arises that observance of the ban on tests can be reliably verified. However, the work of the agency, which in the past 2 years has discussed the issues of the treaty, has reached a blind alley through the fault of the United States.

Milos Vejvoda further recalled that the Soviet Union last year submitted a principal draft treaty on a total and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests, which by far does not contain merely the stances of the USSR, but also takes into consideration the suggestions and views of other delegations.

The problems of preventing nuclear war, the Czechoslovak ambassador said further, is one of the most discussed question not only at the disarmament conference, but also at the United Nations. The urgency of the UN General Assembly's appeal on adopting practical measures is fully affirmed by the deployment of American first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe. This strengthens NATO's material base for its new offensive policy. Numerous American scientists also admit that Soviet missiles have been deployed only as a counterbalance to American bases and to French and British missiles already stationed in Western Europe much earlier.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation quoted a number of prominent American military analysts, from whose statements it unequivocally emerges that the deployment of the American missiles has not been prompted by the defensive interests of the Western countries, but by the Pentagon's demands for new, more destructive weapons, and by demands of military suppliers for further profits. There also exist plans for a further deployment of American missiles in Scotland, Norway, Turkey, Greenland, Japan, South Korea, and Iceland. As becomes clear from a recent statement made by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the United States demands a great increase in the armed forces of its Western European allies and thus also a substantial increase in their military expenditures. Therefore the latest proposal of the Warsaw Pact to reduce military budget: and hold corresponding consultations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO is even more topical, Milos Vejvoda concluded.

WEST ASKED TO RESPOND TO WARSAW PACT PROPOSALS

OW121245 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Heinz Brittsche in the "Radio Question Hour"]

[Excerpt] Konstantin Chernenko in his speech in Moscow on 2 March stressed that the prevention of a nuclear war must be considered the most important goal of foreign policy. If a situation were to emerge in which a nuclear conflict threatened to break out, consultations should immediately be held so as to prevent such a conflagration. However, it is important already now to renounce every propagation of global as well as limited nuclear wars. It would be a benefit for mankind if the United States followed the Soviet Union's example and undertook the obligation of renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons. This also holds true for another obligation, namely, the guarantee that nuclear weapons never be used against nonnuclear states, that nuclear-free zones be respected and other such zones be established. These are steps on a road which could lead to the elimination of all nuclear armaments.

The Soviet Union and its allies are against a race in the buildup of nuclear arms arsenals. We support the ban and destruction of such weapons. This applies in particular to Europe, which we envision as totally free from intermediate-range and tactical-range nuclear weapons. It is known that by deploying the Pershing II and cruise missiles the United States has created obstacles to the negotiations not only on European but also on strategic nuclear weapons.

Since it is practically clear now that the goal that Washington wanted to achieve, namely, the disruption of the strategic nuclear balance and the achievement of military superiority, will never be reached, it would be reasonable for the United States to undo the deployment which has become pointless and to clear the way for negotiations, because more missiles do not mean more security. However, more missiles on one side, and new U.S. first-strike weapons to boot, would enhance the danger of a nuclear war many times.

We continue to ask Washington the following questions: Why has the United States not ratified the treaties on the limitation of underground nuclear arms tests, which were signed almost 10 years ago? Why does it refuse to agree to a full ban on all tests? Why is it opposed to a freeze of nuclear armaments by both sides, as demanded by the majority of the House of Representatives in the resolution on the freeze?

The Soviet Union also proposed an agreement on renouncing the militarization of outer space. Together with its allies it offered agreements on the mutual renunciation of force between the NATO and Warsaw Pact states. It proposed that Europe be freed from all chemical weapons. The latest initiative of the European socialist states proposes to reduce arms expenditures by way of symbolic cuts to be followed by agreed maximum limits. Such initiatives could stop the arms mania. Their implementation would not only set free considerable resources which would directly be used for the people's benefit. It would also signal a turning away from the path along the abyss.

Many proposals of the Soviet Union and its allies are on the table. It is time now for the West to respond. This response must be dictated by the spirit of reason and realism and without the delusion that the Soviet Union can be militarily blackmailed. It is impossible today to disrupt the historically developed military balance, no matter how large the efforts may be. Therefore, Washington's assurances of its desire for peace and disarmament should at last be followed by deeds allowing us to judge whether they are really serious. Now it is the turn of the United States and its NATO partners.

MUTUAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE REDUCTION ADVOCATED

AU121455 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Mar 84 p 7

[M. Wagrowska commentary: "For the Sake of Peaceful Development"]

[Text] The socialist countries that are members of the Warsaw Pact have even earlier put forward the idea contained in the recently issued aide-memoire. Together or individually, they have proposed more than once that military expenditure by the Warsaw Pact and NATO sides be frozen or reduced.

Aware of the direct link between an escalation of the arms race, military expenditures, and the level of economic development, the countries of our community called on NATO in the Prague Political Declaration following the Political Consultative Committee meeting on 5 January 1983 to "reach a practical agreement concerning a freeze in military expenditure, followed by a reduction in this expenditure in terms of percentage or size."

In a joint statement during the Moscow conference on 28 June of last year, the European socialist leaders appealed to the NATO countries to start as quickly as possible talks that might lead to an appropriate agreement. These initiatives were motivated by one thought: A freeze or reduction of the funds allocated to armaments would slow down or even restrict the arms race, and even keep it away from other regions. The funds thus saved could be allocated for the socioeconomic development of the countries concerned and also of the developing countries. This would help solve many 20th century dilemmas that are socioeconomic, demographic, and ecological in nature.

Our countries have been guided by the very same motives right now, faced with an escalation of nuclear, conventional, and space weapons and with the growth in political tension. The aide-memoire has placed the idea of a mutual reduction in military expenditure in a concise form (let us recall that at the beginning of this year, the USSR used a similar method in order to call on the NATO countries on behalf of the socialist ones to ban chemical weapons).

Therefore, a series of proposals has been made that should gradually significantly reduce military budgets. The measures involved could range from a symbolic reduction in military expenditures in the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries (which absorb about half of the world's military budget) or in the nuclear countries, to a mutual agreement on a maximum budgetary ceiling at a lower level than the present level of expenditure.

The socialist countries do not stipulate either the method of negotiations or the form of an eventual agreement in the aide-memoire. They merely speak about "preliminary consultations," stressing the need for the nuclear countries to commence them because they have special responsibility for the security of Europe and the world. The socialist countries propose that measures be implemented in such a way that both sides can feel certain as to their reality.

The socialist countries have shown once again that they have no lack of political desire to reach the kind of agreement with NATO and non-Warsaw Pact states that would reduce armaments, chiefly nuclear ones.

One should also stress that the consultations on freezing or reducing nuclear expenditure would themselves be a way of building confidence in international relations. Therefore, the new initiative conforms to the goals of the Stockholm conference.

WEINBERGER'S REMARKS ON U.S., NATO DERIDED

AU101911 Tirana ATA in English 1740 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Tirana, March 10 (ATA) -- The U.S. secretary of defence, Caspar Weinberger, re-affirmed that the United States aims at strengthening its military presence in Europe. The chief of Pentagon declared that the United States "should maintain the maximum forces in Europe", adding that the number of the American troops deployed in Western Europe will not be reduced.

As it comes out from this statement, the so-called talks on arms limitation, about which Washington and Moscow raise hue and cry, do not aim at reducing the nuclear arsenals of the two superpowers in the European Continent and at hindering the deployment of new missiles. He stressed that the Atlantic alliance will continue to carry forward the plan of deployment of 572 "cruise" and "Pershing 2" American missiles in Western Europe. He added that the Soviet Union has deployed 380 SS-20 nuclear missiles, in Eastern Europe so far.

Weinberger voiced once again the objectives of the USA to engage the NATO bloc in the aggressive actions in the region of the Persian Gulf. "NATO should adopt measures to react towards the state of emergency in the region of the gulf", he stressed adding that "Europeans should understand that they too are interested in defending the region".

The American defence secretary explained further Washington's policy of extending the operation field of NATO aggressive bloc outside the borders of European Continent, with the purpose of further tightening the West European countries to the chariot of the U.S. expansionist policy in various regions of rivalry between the two superpowers for hegemony. He declared that "NATO must work out the necessary plans for possible activity outside its zone".

It is also reported that the U.S. under-secretary of state, Eagleberger, in a speech held recently in the National Press Association in Washington, admitted the existence of differences between the United States and the European countries of NATO. He declared that the West European countries are a "regional power" and, expressing the Washington's aim to exert more pressure on the allies, called "for a more coordinated stand" in the fold of NATO and for the creation of "better relations" in which the American role as a world leader have a higher evaluation.

Eagleberger asked also that the U.S. Congress allow the Reagan administration to engage the U.S. forces in military actions in various regions of the world. He said that the so-called Act of the War Competences that forces the U.S. President to consult the Congress on declaring a war "hinders Reagan's ability to solve the crisis in Lebanon effectively".

'ADVENTUROUS' U.S.-SOVIET POLICIES ASSAILED

AU101900 Tirana ATA in English 1750 GMT 10 Mar 84

["The Peoples Are Not Deceived by the Soviet-American Bargains" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 10 (ATA) -- Much is spoken recently about the signals that the White House and Moscow have issued to each other for a high level dialogue. On March 2, K. Chernenko stated his readiness for such a dialogue and called for a "drastic change in the Soviet-American relations". Ronald Reagan replied on March 5, also expressing his readiness for a summit.

"Those statements marked the starting point of a concentrated and wide-scale propaganda which is raising a hue and cry about "the effectiveness of the Soviet-American dialogue." This propaganda is led by the USA and the Soviet Union, whose officials are uninterruptedly repeating that their readiness for a dialogue is improving the international atmosphere. Allies or clients of one or the other superpower, or of both of them, are zealously spreading the dangerous illusion that the start of Soviet-American talks eases the international tension and avoids the danger of war.

Why is this illusion on the alleged fruitfulness of bargains between the USA and the Soviet Union being spread? This is done to avert the attention of the peoples from the increasing dangers the American and Soviet policy present to their freedom and independence, to make them forget the deployment of missiles in Europe, to forget Lebanon and Afghanistan, El Salvador and Grenada, the Horn of Africa and Central Africa. This is done to hide the truth that the tense international situation is the result of the aggressive policy and actions of the imperialist superpowers.

It is a fact that much rhetoric has characterized the relations between USA and the Soviet Union. But it has not been simply rhetoric. It has expressed first of all the rivalry and the sharpening of contradictions between the two superpowers, their efforts for supremacy over each other in military field and to dominate over the other countries and regions. It has also reflected that ever accentuated militaristic and adventurous tendency in the American and Soviet foreign policy, which would not fail to be expressed also in the toughness of the language, the method of communication, the political-military concepts, etc. However, the rhetoric did not lead to the complete suspension of talks between them. Attempts are being made now on the resumption of bargains on Euromissiles and on strategic weapons on the basis of the alternative of merging these two sorts of talks. Certainly, the attempts do not imply only those that the USA and the Soviet Union begin, suspend, or resume in Geneva, Vienna and elsewhere. Actually both superpowers are conducting secret talks, through which they want to lull the public opinion to sleep through mutual accusations. The secret diplomacy is working at full capacity. In this context, both superpowers have exchanged high-level military delegations, which have conducted secret talks in Moscow and recently in Washington on the improvement of the hotline between the White House and Kremlin. The American Secretary of Defence Weinberger who declared that important progress has been made in these talks said that "we wish to establish direct military links".

The Soviets call the extension of relations as a "restoration of confidence". But this is not merely a restored confidence between the two sides, but an intensification of the secret bargains, to realise the imperialist strategy of the USA and the Soviet Union.

It is this imperialist strategy that unites the two superpowers, that makes them need and take other into consideration and monopolize the problems of the international life.

The illusion the two superpowers want to create about the "effectiveness" of the Soviet-American dialogue, aims at concealing the dangers and the content of the imperialist strategy of the two superpowers.

The Soviet-American relations, the conjunctures, slogans, tactics, bargains, rivalries, quarrels, contradictions, etc should be considered from the point of view of the imperialist content and objectives of the foreign policy of each superpower. The superpowers are the most ferocious enemies of the peoples, and their policy is a direct threat for a new world war. The White House and Kremlin propaganda and that of those that follow their tune, on the "improvement of the international climate" due to the Soviet-American dialogue seeks to create a psychosis of capitulation and submission before the imperialist interference and aggression. In such a situation, the correctness of the analysis of the policy and strategy of the imperialist superpowers by the PLA [Albanian Labor Party] and Comrade Enver Hoxha, comes to the fore even more forcefully. "The collaboration and rivalry between the superpowers, Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, present both sides of a contradictory reality, are the main expression of the same imperialist strategy to plunder the freedom of the peoples and dominate the world".

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ECUADOR -- Perparim Sinani, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Ecuador, presented his credentials to President Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea on 7 March 1984. [Excerpts]
[Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Mar 84 AU]

MARSHAL KULIKOV IN COUNTRY FOR 'SOYUZ-84' GAMES

AU131020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] In connection with the planned "Soyuz-84" command staff maneuvers of the allied armies and navies which are being held in Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, and the southwest territories of the Soviet Union, and the Black Sea, Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, arrived in Bulgaria today. He was welcomed at Sofia airport by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

TSANOV RECEIVES CPSU CC DELEGATION 12 MARCH

AU121924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] On 12 March Comrade Vasil Tsanov received a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Vasiliy Kavun, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Zhitomir Oblast CPSU Committee. During the talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, issues related to cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU in the area of party leadership of agriculture were discussed.

FILIPOV RECEIVES DPRK ECONOMICS MINISTER 12 MAR

AU121652 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] On 12 March Comrade Grisha Filipov received Chong Song-nam, DPRK minister of external economic affairs and leader of the DPRK state and economic delegation that is visiting Bulgaria. The possibilities of expanding the trade and economic relations as well as the two countries' production sharing were discussed.

ETHIOPIAN PARTY-STATE DELEGATION ARRIVES 12 MAR

AU121926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] On 12 March an Ethiopian party and state delegation led by Fisseha Desta, deputy secretary general of the Provisional Military-Administrative Council and member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia. At Sofia airport the guests were cordially greeted by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN LUKANOV DEPARTS FOR WARSAW

AU121935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] On 12 March Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Warsaw, where he will take part in the between-sessions meeting of the chairmen of the Bulgarian-Polish Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Afterwards he will visit the Leipzig International Spring Fair.

FILIPOV SPEAKS AT SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

AU091630 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] On 9 March Comrade Grisha Filipov took part in a national conference of the directors of the scientific and engineering-research organizations in the country, which took place at Sofia's Palace of Culture. Nikola Todoriev, chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technological Progress, spoke.

Comrade Grisha Filipov made a detailed statement. He stressed the necessity of the accelerated application of scientific-technological achievements in practice, something that can be the basis of the national economy's intensive development. Comrade Grisha Filipov spoke in detail about the approaches and ways which can guarantee the achievement of the requirements of the October conference on implementing the party's economic and scientific-technological policy.

LEADERS' DOMESTIC APPEARANCES 4-10 MARCH

AU102042 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 4 to 10 March, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Petur Dylgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council, and Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a plenum of the Committee for Labor and Social Rights held in Sofia (1600 GMT 5 March). Petur Dylgerov is also reported to have attended a conference of the trade union organs responsible for tourist and recreation activity in Sofia (1830 GMT 9 March).

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee and member of the State Council, visited a data storage plant in Plovdiv (1830 GMT 5 March).

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited industrial plants in Pleven Okrug (1400 GMT 6 March).

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, met okrug party and state organs in Razgrad to discuss agricultural plan fulfillment (1830 GMT 9 March).

Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of energy and raw materials, met okrug party, state, and trade union organs in Ruse to discuss plan fulfillment (1830 GMT 9 March).

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended a conference of the okrug committee for culture and the okrug party and state leaderships in Veliko Turnovo (1830 GMT 9 March).

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a celebration on the 50th birthday of Yuriy Gagarin held in Sofia (1830 GMT 9 March).

BRIEFS

LEADERS MEET DOBRIN -- Today Comrade Pencho Kubadinski recieved Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of Romania. Views on cooperation between the two organizations were exchanged. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 7 Mar 84 LD] Comrade Georgi Yordanov has received Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of Romania and chairman of the Romanian side of the Bulgarian-Romanian joint cultural cooperation commission. Issues of further developing and deepening the cooperation between the two fraternal neighboring countries were discussed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 8 Mar 84 AU]

RELEVANCE OF CHERNENKO'S IDEAS EXAMINED

AUL21254 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Continuity, Innovation, Dynamism"]

[Text] The elections of deputies to both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet marked the culmination of an extraordinarily active election campaign in the land of the soviets. In its course, the creative initiative of the working people reached a new quality. What is particularly important about this endeavor, to use the words of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pronounced at an election meeting on 2 March 1984, is that labor productivity has begun to grow at a faster rate and that the quality-related indices of many industrial branches have improved. While the entire period since the previous elections to the Supreme Soviet can be described as fruitful, it was last year in particular that was characterized by an accelerated development of the USSR. The growth rate of industrial production exceeded the indices for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. What must be regarded as a particularly important success is the fact that this was achieved overwhelmingly through an accelerated growth of labor productivity. More than 2 million apartments were built last year, more than in any single year of the preceding 5-year plan. In spite of the fact that, once again, the weather did not benefit the farmers, Comrade Chernenko said, the grain harvest exceeded 190 million metric tons and livestock production also increased substantially. The intensified creative activity of the working people was reflected in increased living standards for the Soviet people.

However, not everything in the life of a society can be expressed in terms of figures. It is in this, in that which cannot be computed, that we must seek the strength that has markedly changed the psychological climate in the Soviet Union, the strength that last year -- but this year as well -- helped to even more distinctly and comprehensively multiply the working people's creative efforts in implementing the socioeconomic targets of the 26th CPSU Congress. This climate that stirs up the working people's active creativity has not come about by coincidence or automatically.

We know from practical experience that even the leadership's best ideas can come to nothing if they do not get support from below. It is a fact that precisely the ideas of the November (1982), June, and December (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee received this support, which has been unequivocal. The working people were impressed by the resolutions' orientation toward concrete deeds, raised exactingness, and emphasis on improved discipline and organization, and on the initiative of the masses. The relentless consistency in fulfilling the program of the 26th CPSU Congress and the spirit of innovation which the Central Committee Politburo led by Yuriy Andropov introduced into the implementation of its resolutions met with general approval. During the past few months, the supreme party and state bodies of the land of the soviets made about 20 exceedingly important decisions concerning the solution of basic problems of Soviet life; the working people took an extraordinary interest in every one of them.

These decisions included, for example, a set of measures for accelerating scientific-technical progress, the resolution on experiments aimed at improving economic management; the resolution on preparing a program concerning the development of the production of consumer goods and the sphere of services; the draft of a school reform; and -- last but not least -- the resolution on developing the brigade-based method of organizing labor and remuneration in accordance with the collectives' final work results as well as the law on work collectives, the first ever in the history of socialism, which expands their active participation into the management of production. These and other initiatives taken by the CPSU have become enterprising acts of the masses and have thereby acquired a new dynamism and revolutionary force.

At the extraordinary session of the Central Committee of Soviet Communists this February, Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, not only underlined with his proverbial frankness and Bolshevik principle-mindedness the continuity of the line that was worked out by the party, but he also stressed, *inter alia*, the need to "...maintain speed and the overall orientation toward the practical solution of tasks, to constantly raise the standards of party and state economic management, and to actively promote positive trends and give them a lasting character. However, continuing this line means for Communists not only to fulfill adopted resolutions but also to go further, to advance in all directions." This was comprehensively detailed by Comrade Chernenko in his truly programmatic speech at the meeting with his constituency when he again underlined the essential need for a much more energetic solution of the problems connected with the economy's intensive development because this is the only way to improve the satisfaction of people's material and cultural needs.

In the logical succession of the outlined measures, we can also see, in many respects, logical solutions for the problems of the further development of our own national economy. The need to make a better use of the production potential at our disposal; to rapidly and regularly modernize all branches of the national economy on the basis of the present findings of science and technology; and to comprehensively improve economic management and develop a reconstruction of the economic mechanism on the basis of the Leninist principle of democratic centralism -- all this is relevant for us as well.

If Comrade Chernenko underlines the demand to "...unconditionally strengthen centralized management and planning and to strive for their greater effectiveness and flexibility," he is doing so, as he stressed in the speech to his constituency, so that "...the national economic agencies concentrate all their forces on the solution of problems that are of truly key importance for our country." At the same time, the solution of some present problems might just as well be delegated to some lower branch or local organizations because "...the development of economic initiative and creative work at the level of economic regions, associations, and enterprises is one of the most important, truly national tasks." However, how is this to be dealt with in a multinational state like the Soviet Union; how can it be ensured that each republic is given an ever greater opportunity to contribute to developing the Soviet economy as a united national economic complex? It is necessary, to use Comrade Chernenko's words, to give priority to all-people's interests which "...also directly ensue from the internationalist essence of our society and our world outlook."

This is a highly important statement, a statement that is worth pondering. It contains the answer and guidance to solving some problems blocking a more unequivocal advancement of international socialist economic integration... Yes, it is necessary to overcome every attempt at or manifestation of conservatism and ossification. The slogan "From correct theory to bold deeds, via all-round practice" must become the order of the day in the economic sphere.

In his speech to the voters, Comrade Chernenko not only notes the need to give scope to an all-round introduction of the khozraschet [cost accounting system based on financial accountability] method; at the same time, in the form of a categorical imperative, he underlines that "...it is necessary to remove everything standing in the way of this." The following demand is also applicable: the demand for "...the socialist principle of distribution according to work to be asserted always and everywhere. He who works with full enthusiasm must unconditionally get preferential wage treatment." Even in our country it can sometimes be heard that, allegedly, we do financially penalize poor workers and reward with bonuses the honest ones. "This is true," notes Comrade Chernenko, "but it is obvious that the sanctions have not been sufficiently severe and the material incentives not sufficiently fair and, if you like, not too generous. This problem, too, must be dealt with consistently and without delay." The only thing to be added to this is, I suppose, that the same applies to our country.

Emphasizing the principle that the Soviet citizen must always be a full-fledged and responsible manager in production -- which is now to a decisive extent facilitated by the law on work collectives, approved last year, and by the resolution on the brigade-based method of organizing labor and remuneration -- the speech notes that moral incentives contribute as well to developing the economic and social initiative of the working people to no lesser extent than material incentives. Moral incentives emphasize that, under socialism, work provides the basis for the social recognition and self-realization of man. That is why Comrade Chernenko underlined that one of the main tasks of educational work is to shape and strengthen in society an atmosphere of respect for work and, simultaneously, of irreconcilability with and contempt for all manifestations of loafing, sluggishness, and irresponsibility. The perseverance of these and other negative phenomena that are alien to socialism suggests, to use Comrade Chernenko's words, that "...to build socialism and to improve it means not only to build modern factories and electric power plants and to embellish our countryside, our villages, and cities. This is a self-evident, but not the only, concern of Communists. As we improve people's living conditions, at the same time we must comprehensively strive for their ideological and moral growth." This makes highly relevant the demand for observing the Leninist principle of unity between ideological, organizational, and economic work -- not only in the Soviet Union, but in our country as well.

Concealed in these and other seemingly concisely formulated tasks in Comrade Chernenko's speech to his voters is a profound content, the gist of which is a new progress in all spheres of improving advanced socialism and an innovative solution of emerging problems. It is a rich source of knowledge also for our advancement in developing the society of advanced socialism as an integral part of the socialist community.

HUSAK'S INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY ADDRESS

AU090940 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Mar 84 p 1

["Speech by Comrade Gustav Husak," general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, delivered at a meeting with a delegation of Czechoslovak women in Prague Castle on 7 March, International Women's Day]

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the Republic, received today in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle on the occasion of International Women's day, a 250-member delegation of Czechoslovak women headed by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women.

Present at the traditional meeting were Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Federal Government, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Kruskovic; secretaries of the party Central Committee, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; Chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission Jaroslav Hajn, and other representatives.

Comrade Gustav Husak cordially greeted the delegation of Czechoslovak women at today's meeting with leading representatives of our party and state life.

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the National Front Central Committee, on behalf of the Federal Government and on my own behalf, I sincerely congratulate all those women present and all Czechoslovak women on this year's International Women's day.

It has become a fine tradition, that on this day we express to women our deep gratitude for everything with which they co-create and enrich our society. On behalf of the leadership of the party and state, I highly praise your great contribution to the smooth running of economic, social, and cultural life. A witness to the importance of this contribution is the fact that women constitute approximately 45 percent of all workers. Their selfless, conscientious work, which has initiative and is not often easy, in industry, agriculture, transportation, communications, trade, services, the health service, education, and other branches significantly contributes to the flourishing of our homeland. We also remember with respect the noble calling of women in family life and motherhood. We know how much care, time, energy, patience, and sacrifice it requires of you, how much effort it takes to bring up a physically and morally healthy and strong, educated and hard-working young generation. It is primarily mothers who fulfill the decisive part of this task that is so important for our future. For this you have our gratitude.

We highly value the social involvement of women, the support that they give to the CPCZ policy, and their part in implementing the program of the party's 16th congress. The growing proportion of women in political life, in the work of the party and society's organizations, and in the activities of representative organs, is an important factor in the dynamism of the development of society. All this bears witness to the varied share women have in the building of socialism. At one time Karl Marx expressed the thought that the progress of society can be measured by the social standing of women.

We have a right to say that no system of society in the past has offered such a wide area for them to make their contribution felt, for the development of their personality, as socialism has. This is why none of them could rely on its development on such strength as that represented by the capabilities, energy and aware activity of women.

The position of women in our country today has its historical foundation in the revolutionary struggle of the working class. Communists have always connected the liberation of women with the struggle for social justice. Life has confirmed that this is the correct path. We are justified in being proud of the great results which we have achieved also in this sphere in almost 40 years of socialist development. These are examples which inspire the progressive women of the capitalist and developing world in their struggle for a fairer lot.

The equality of women in the home, life, and work is not only written into our Constitution and laws. The policy and everyday activity of the party, the socialist state and the components of the National Front aim to consistently implement these fundamental rules in practice. The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement also has an important role in enforcing them. It is understandably not easy to change deeply ingrained habits. A significant improvement is, however, perceptible in all areas. The number of women in professions which were previously reserved for men is increasing. Education of women and their share in the number of experts is growing significantly. Their representation in leading and management functions is also continually larger, although we are not satisfied with the current state of affairs. We will consistently and conscientiously continue in efforts for a growing role for women in the economy, in the life of society, and culture. This corresponds both to the interests of women and to the needs of the whole of society.

We are aware how much depends on making it possible for women to combine with harmony their work and social role with their family and motherland task. This is why from the first years of the building of socialism we placed emphasis on easing the position of working women in all possible ways. Our society considers it its duty to give maximum help so that women may fulfill this calling in the most favorable conditions possible. Proof of this is the developed system of direct and indirect support of families with children and of motherhood, for which we annually spend around Kcs45 billion from the state budget and other social funds. We will continue to perfect this system.

The requirement everywhere to actively seek ways and means of making easier the life and work of working women, and mothers in particular, constitutes a substantial part of our policy. We know that there is plenty of justified criticism regarding shortcomings in this direction. All responsible bodies, from top to bottom, must make a greater effort in implementing the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee on these questions, and in improving services, transportation, and trade. Frequently this concerns inexpensive and simple matters which, given initiative and good will, can be resolved relatively quickly and with the means available. Our industrial enterprises too must make a greater effort to ensure that our market offers an ever greater variety of quality products that will make women's lives easier, save their time and please them.

Apart from school and society, the family bears the chief responsibility for the shaping of the moral and character features and the working habits of young people.

To educate young people toward work and a responsible attitude toward life, in the spirit of respect for parents, patriotism, national pride and proletarian internationalism, and to prepare worthy inheritors of our construction work, is one of the most important tasks of our time. On the whole, our young generation is developing well. But we must pay the necessary attention to certain, albeit isolated, occurrences which cause concern; we must actively face various negative phenomena that occasionally influence young people.

In pursuing the interests and translating into reality the views of our women, an important role is played by the Czechoslovak Union of Women. This is an important section of the National Front, and we appreciate its work. We praise the fact that at the recent district conferences of the union, women expressed their full support for the policy of the CPCZ, the National Front, and their interest and determination to participate fully in its realization. The increasingly active participation of women in social life is not only a prerequisite and part of the process of deepening socialist democracy but also a means of overcoming various shortcomings, including those which trouble women most. The happy and peaceful life of our people remains the principal purpose and goal of our policy. We want to see that people quietly and calmly work and live without fears about tomorrow. This is the goal of our present policy and of our effort to strengthen the socialist state and the unity of the people, an effort leading to society's dynamic development and a successful fulfillment of the program of economic and social development.

In our foreign policy too we pursue the ensuring of conditions beneficial to the development of the country. Its main goal is, in unity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and in cooperation with the peace forces throughout the world, to foil the aggressive intentions of imperialism and to ensure opportunities for further peaceful development.

Recently, a thoroughly justified analysis of the current international situation was delivered by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; his address met with great interest and a broad response among our working people. Our people express full support for the peace endeavor of the Soviet Union, the main guarantor of the preservation of peace and the main supporter of nations in their struggle against the hegemonist plans of U.S. imperialism. The Soviet peace proposals show a realistic course leading to detente, to the limitation of the feverish arms race, and to the renewal of international cooperation. The struggle for the preservation of peace is close to the hearts of women and mothers in particular. For them nothing is more important than to raise their children and look after their families in peace. Therefore, all over the world women stand at the forefront of the fighters for peace. Our Czechoslovak women too very actively participate in this struggle. The situation in the world is complex. But the strength and unity of the socialist community and the will and determination of the anti-war peace forces provide an opportunity to defend peace.

It is worth it to live and work for this long-term prospect.

Esteemed comrades, allow me in conclusion to convey once again thanks to the Czechoslovak women for their dedicated work and to wish them a contented personal and family life, joy derived from their children, and a happy life in our socialist homeland.

LEADERS MEET FRG OFFICIALS AT LEIPZIG FAIR

Strauss Arrives

LD111001 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0910 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 11 Mar (ADN) -- Franz Josef Strauss, minister president of the FRG's Bavaria and chairman of the CSU, arrived in Leipzig today for a 1-day visit to the spring fair. He was welcomed at Leipzig-Schkeuditz Airport by Dr Alexander Schalck-Golodkowski, state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Visit 'Sign of Normalization'

LD111714 Hamburg DPA in German 1241 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 11 Mar (DPA) -- Strauss said that his visit to the Leipzig fair was a sign of normalization. In an interview for Radio Luxembourg recorded on Friday and to be broadcast on Sunday evening, Strauss said that an improvement in the relations between Bonn and East Berlin had also helped to avert the threatened consequences of NATO counterarmament. The Bavarian prime minister outlined the development thus: "We are approaching ordered conditions." As a devoted proponent of the democratic system and the right to self-determination, he would characterize conditions as normal only once the peoples were able to determine freely their own political and social future.

Strauss once again emphasized that he believes that the greater number of exit visas from the GDR is the result of his talks last year when he met Honecker for the first time. Without mentioning names, he confirmed that long after the signing of the DM1 billion credit, the generous provision for exit visas had been promised to him by "my interlocutor." "This is the result of the September talks last year or at least in part," Strauss said with reference to the fact that 100 to 150 people arrived every day from the GDR at the Giessen transit camp.

Not all the Federal Republic's expectations with regards to the GDR's attitude have been met, Strauss said. "But whatever promises the GDR has made it has kept." The CSU chief believes that the removal of the self-firing devices is continuing, without the devices being replaced. It is regrettable that the GDR is putting up warning fences in the countryside, "but if that were not the case, then the GDR would no longer be a member of the Warsaw Pact." Although the order to shoot still exists, it was hardly ever applied.

In contrast to critical voices from the CDU/CSU about the visit by a group of SPD Bundestag deputies to the GDR People's Chamber, Strauss advised circumspection. In his view one ought to wait until Honecker has visited the Federal Republic before making a final judgement. Strauss pointed out that the CDU/CSU has avoided making a decision on this question while Bundestag President Rainer Barzel has spoken out against official contacts.

Honecker-Strauss Meeting

LD111926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1728 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 11 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received CSU Chairman and Premier of Bavaria Franz Josef Strauss, who is visiting the Leipzig Spring Fair.

During their exchange of views, international problems and questions of relations between the GDR and FRG were discussed. Both sides agreed that it is important to protect Europe, and therefore the world, from a nuclear inferno. They discussed in this respect the contribution that the two German states can make. Both sides, while taking into consideration their differing views on problems of the situation in Europe and the world, stressed the advisability of a serious East-West dialogue. They agreed that the development of good relations between the GDR and FRG is at the same time an important contribution to securing peace.

Honecker FRG Visit 'Possible'

LD111956 Hamburg DPA in German 1831 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 11 Mar (DPA) -- Bavarian Prime Minister and CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss regards a visit by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker to the Federal Republic in the second half of this year as possible. He named the fourth quarter as a possible time. Following a 1-hour talk with Honecker today, Strauss confirmed to journalists in Leipzig that the question of a visit had been discussed. West German Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff also arrived in Leipzig this evening. A talk between him and Honecker was agreed for this evening.

Strauss also said regarding the content of the conversation that Honecker had pointed out that the legalization of emigration from the GDR by a decree last autumn had led to a very generous practice and to a significant increase in the number of exist visas. Over a hundred visas a day are being granted.

Strauss confirmed the view, which he has expressed repeatedly, that the GDR had kept to its agreements and promises of last summer. "It has really fulfilled everything that it had promised," he said. Admittedly, the GDR had not accepted all the wishes at that time -- for example, the wish that the minimum-exchange requirements for Western visitors to the GDR be halved and the wish for a reduction in the age of GDR citizens allowed to travel. Among the promises kept were better processing at the borders and the start of the dismantling of automatic-firing devices on the border.

Strauss Comments on Talks

LD121734 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1625 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig 12 Mar (ADN) -- Speaking to journalists in Leipzig, Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian premier and CSU chairman, described his impressions of his visit to the Leipzig fair and his meeting with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. He said that he had expressed the wish and intention to visit the fair as many politicians had done, months ago. Franz Josef Strauss expressed his satisfaction that he could now visit the fair as guest of the GDR Government. It had been his wish, he stressed "to gain by means of the fair at least some impression, as far as this is possible in a few hours, of the state of the economic development of the GDR."

He came to the press briefing from a meeting with Erich Honecker, the chairman of the State Council, which had dealt with the continuation of an exchange of views that had begun on 24 July last year. He added: "In it I mentioned his statement, which I presume is well-known, that the damage now has to be limited. It emerged that the State Council chairman is no friend of the arms race." He, Strauss, was absolutely opposed to a military confrontation, and this is how he was also understood. The expression "limit the damage" had been a well-considered expression, according to Erich Honecker, not an incidental expression.

Franz Josef Strauss then said in his short notes on his talk with Erich Honecker that he had written a sentence saying: "The Soviet Union does not want a war; you must believe me." "I not only believe it," Strauss told the journalists, "but also agreed, since I say this in all my speeches."

Asked about trade relations between the two German states, Franz Josef Strauss replied that the State Council chairman had expressed his desire to step up trade. Trade had developed positively on the whole. The nominal growth rate over the past few years was 8 percent. The premier replied in the affirmative to a journalist's question as to whether this first visit to a Leipzig fair had awakened in him the desire to visit the fair again in the future.

Another questioner said that he regarded it so much a matter of course that Strauss had now come to the Leipzig fair, so why had he not come earlier. Franz Josef Strauss answered: "We must learn to distinguish between things that were not always a matter of course and which have now become such. If you have understood that, you also have the answer to the question in the future."

Strauss Departs

LD112009 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1829 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 11 Mar (ADN) -- Franz Josef Strauss, prime minister of Bavaria and CSU chairman, ended his visit to the Leipzig Spring Fair today. He embarked on his return flight at Schkeuditz Airport.

Honecker Receives Lambsdorff

LD112008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1936 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 11 Mar (ADN) -- After his arrival this evening for the international spring fair in Leipzig, Otto Graf Lambsdorff, FRG economics minister, was received for a talk by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Taking part in the exchange of views were Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the Office of the Chairman of the State Council. Taking part for the FRG side were Secretary of State Dr Dieter von Wuerzen and Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the permanent FRG mission in the GDR.

During the exchange of views, questions relating to the further shaping of trade and economic relations between the GDR and FRG on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage were discussed. The interlocutors agreed in expressing the view that a contribution can be made to revive the process of detente and to improve the international situation through the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG in the spirit of good-neighborliness. In connection with the development of bilateral relations, both sides discussed questions involving environmental protection, cooperation in the field of science and technology, and the preparation of a cultural agreement.

Meeting With Mittag

LD121327 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1101 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 12 Mar (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, member of the GDR State Council, received Otto Graf Lambsdorff, FRG economics minister, for a talk in Leipzig this morning. The present state of economic relations and possibilities for further development of trade between the two states were discussed.

Taking part in the talk were Secretary of State Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers; Dr Dieter von Wuerzen, secretary of state in the Federal Ministry of Economics; and Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR.

'Climate of Reliability'

LD121625 Hamburg DPA in German 1545 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 12 Mar (DPA) -- According to Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, "a climate of reliability has come about" in relations between the two German states which offers a good foundation for future cooperation. This applies, in the view of both sides, to the trade and economic as well as overall political relations. Lambsdorff told journalists in Leipzig on Monday after a 2 1/2-hour meeting with Genscher Mittag, SED Politburo member responsible for economic questions.

Apart from trade and economic questions, he also discussed with Mittag overall relations. Mittag confirmed to him that GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker, "just like us," had considered his talk with him the previous evening "extremely positive, constructive, and encouraging."

The minister said that trade relations were good and capable of being developed. In his talk with Mittag a few areas for the development of these relations had been found, and the GDR would be making decisions on these shortly. The cooperation built up over the past few years has proved to be sound. We have grown accustomed to the idea that we can rely on each other's promises, and this has a very positive effect," Lambsdorff said.

He also discussed with Mittag the project which is the subject of negotiations between the Volkswagen works and the GDR. There are things that might be feasible; however, at this early stage nothing can be said about the extent, Lambsdorff said. The planned VW project involves the setting up of an assembly line for VW engines in the GDR under license, and the supply of vans to the GDR. This project is valued at about DM600 million.

Concerning the problems of intra-German trade, Lambsdorff said there were "a few difficulties" over coal supplies from the Federal Republic, as well as a number of questions in the textile area. However, these are "minor exceptions and just a few items," out of the total volume of economic relations.

Berlin Mayor Eberhard Diepgen (CDU) also met with Mittag today.

Steel, Ship Agreements

LD122038 Hambrug DPA in German 1925 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 12 Mar (DPA) -- The Peine-Salzgitter steelworks and Hoesch AG (Dortmund) are to receive an order from the GDR on the processing of steel products. Federal Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff said at the Leipzig Spring Fair this evening that the agreement would run for 5 years and be worth around DM300 million. Iron blocks from the Eisenhuettenstadt steelworks in the GDR would be rolled at Peine-Salzgitter because the GDR lacks the necessary capacities.

The GDR would also conclude an agreement in the next few days on purchasing two used ships from Hamburg. Lambsdorff estimated the purchase price at DM20-30 million.

In Lambsdorff's talk with SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag and GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle it was also agreed that the Trust Agency for Industry and Trade and the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry would examine the possibility of further productions under license in the GDR. A proposal advanced as long ago as autumn 1983 in the packaging industry sector has been positively evaluated. In addition, cooperation in the field of pesticides as well as possible cooperation in the construction of special ships is also to be examined.

The federal economics minister also said that agreement on the desalinization of the Werra could be expected before the end of this year. The GDR had on the whole expressed its interest in cooperation in environmental protection but greater progress must be made in this respect, said Lambsdorff. The electrification of the Berlin-Helmstedt stretch was currently not under discussion by either side.

FRG Reception

LD122301 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1935 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 12 Mar (ADN) -- The head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission in the GDR, Dr. Hans Otto Braeutigam, gave a reception for Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff on Monday evening in the Merkur Hotel in Leipzig. The guests included Politburo member and Secretary of the SED Central Committee Guenter Mittag, members of the GDR Council of Ministers as well as directors general of combines and foreign trade enterprises. The guests also included numerous representatives of the international business world.

Saarland Leader Meets Honecker

LD112304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1827 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 11 Mar (ADN) -- A talk on topical political problems took place in Leipzig today between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Saarland Prime Minister Werner Zeyer.

It was stressed by both sides that the most urgent task is to conduct and continue the political dialogue between all those forces that are aware of their responsibility for the fate of mankind and are prepared for understanding.

In their discussion of the relationship between the GDR and the FRG, the two sides stressed the need to develop relations between the two German states in accordance with the treaties concluded. Werner Zeyer renewed the invitation to Erich Honecker to visit the Saarland on the occasion of his visit to the FRG. Erich Honecker accepted.

W. Berlin Mayor, Mittag Meet

LD121928 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 12 Mar (ADN) -- On Monday Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, member of the GDR State Council, received the Mayor of Berlin (West) Eberhard Diepgen, who is in the GDR on a visit to the Leipzig Spring Fair, for a talk on issues of mutual interest. During the talk Guenter Mittag outlined the GDR's basic stance on issues related to the preservation of peace. He said that the continuation of the East-West dialogue is regarded by the GDR as very important, particularly in the present aggravated international situation.

It was important for common sense and realism to dominate international relations again and that there be a return to the path of detente. Berlin (West) in particular could do much for the climate of international relations.

Guenter Mittag underlined the stable export and import relations between the GDR foreign trade enterprises and combines and the West Berlin economy, which had increased more than five times between 1972 and the end of 1983. He expressed the GDR's willingness to make continuation of peaceful, equal, mutually beneficial trade and economic relations the GDR's objective in the coming years.

The current visit by the Mayor of Berlin (West), Eberhard Diepgen, made clear the intention to continue contacts and dialogue with the GDR, for which the GDR is prepared in a constructive way, with strict adherence to sovereignty and mutual advantage.

OFFICIALS MEET FOREIGN DELEGATES AT LEIPZIG FAIR

Soelle Gives Reception

LD120135 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2033 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 11 Mar (ADN) -- At the conclusion of the first day of the Leipzig fair GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle invited representatives of industry and trade from all over the world to a reception in the new town hall on Sunday evening. They had lively conversations with the members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Gerhard Schuerer, and other personalities from GDR social life.

In a toast at the beginning of the evening Horst Soelle said: "We are very glad to have it confirmed by your participation that the international trade center of Leipzig, through 35 years of continuing efforts by our state to promote trade and economic cooperation, has met with a continually growing response and won many friends throughout the world." It is also a matter of prime concern for the GDR to promote understanding between the peoples in the interest of peace and progress, and to give the best possible support to broad international cooperation and mutually beneficial trade. "Cosmopolitan and international attitudes, a good climate for negotiations, and an atmosphere of cooperation are and remain characteristics of the Leipzig fair," the minister stressed.

The reception offered wide-ranging opportunities for exchanges of views and thoughts about possibilities and prospects for economic and scientific and technical cooperation. Guenter Mittag, for example, had talks with the head of the Soviet Government delegation to the fair, Boris Balmont, minister of machine tools and tool-making industries; the Argentine state secretary for trade, Ricardo Campero; the state secretary of trade at the Spanish Economics Ministry, Luis de Velasco; the Hamburg senator for economics, transport and agriculture, Volker Lange; and the chairman of the board of the Salzgitter AG, Ernst Pieper.

Also among the guests were the under secretary at the Ministry for Industry of the Hungarian People's Republic, Dr Laszlo Kapolyi; the state secretary at the Ministry for Machine Building of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Ion Catrinescu; the deputy minister of foreign trade of the PRC, Chen Jie; the minister for industry, commerce and integration of the Republic of Ecuador, Jose Augusto Bermeo; the Guyanese health minister, Dr Richard Alexander van West; and the deputy minister for economy and foreign trade of the Syrian Arab Republic, Taha Bali.

Honecker Meets Japan's Saito

LD112108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1708 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 11 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Sunday received the chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee, Dr Eishiro Saito, the supervisory board chairman of the Nippon Steel Corporation, members of the executive of the Economic Committee as well as other leading representatives of Japanese industry who are in the GDR for the 13th meeting of the economic committees.

During their discussion, Erich Honecker reported on the GDR's attitude toward the key issues of international politics, preserving and safeguarding peace. He explained important aspects of the seventh SED Central Committee meeting in this respect and stressed that the primary goal of GDR foreign and security policy is to make a contribution to ensuring that a nuclear inferno is prevented and that peace is secured for the world.

The two sides stressed that the development of economic cooperation is an important aspect of shaping international relations in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence. Erich Honecker reported on the successful development of the economy and the implementation of economic strategy in the GDR. Both sides noted that favorable conditions exist for the future development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Erich Honecker praised the successful work of the Japan-GDR and GDR-Japan Economic Committees, which have had an outstanding share in the fact that the 1983 volume of trade doubled over 1980 and that cooperation between combines and GDR foreign trade enterprises and Japanese firms had been expanded on third markets. He expressed the conviction that this successful development will be continued in the coming years.

Dr Eishiro Saito expressed thanks on behalf of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee for the high degree of esteem shown to this body and stressed Japanese industry's interest in further strengthening cooperation with the GDR, which is a reliable partner and whose industry excels by virtue of its high technological level, constant growth, and stability. Dr Eishiro Saito stressed that it is exceptionally important for all countries to join forces in cooperating, regardless of their social structures, and thus contribute to mutual progress.

The member firms of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee are eager to keep economic relations with the GDR free of disruptions. They set themselves the goal of continuing in the future to make an important contribution to developing overall relations with the GDR, particularly in the field of trade and industry.

Present at the meeting were Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary, and chairman of the GDR-Japan Economic Committee; and Japanese Ambassador to the GDR Ken Y. Murakami.

Mittag Meets Japanese

LD092131 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1920 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 9 Mar (ADN) -- The steadily expanding long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and Japan is having a positive effect on the international climate, SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag said in Leipzig today to a delegation of executive board members of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee and other leading representatives of Japanese industry.

The deputation is headed by committee chairman Dr Eishiro Saito, executive board chairman of Nippon Steel Corporation.

Guenter Mittag expressed his satisfaction that such a high-ranking delegation has arrived to attend the 13th session of the GDR-Japan and Japan-GDR Economic Committees and the Leipzig Spring Fair.

Dr Eishiro Saito praised the state visit of GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker to Japan in 1981 as epoch-making in the history of the two countries, since it gave the relations a good foundation. Thanks to the work of the two economic committees there has been steady development in economic relations in the last few years. The GDR and Japan, as industrially highly developed countries, will supplement each other, which offers broad scope for the further expansion of close economic cooperation.

The two sides agreed that the representatives of industrial life bear high responsibility for countering international tensions.

The meetings were attended by State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR-Japan Economic Committee, and Yuzuru Murakami, Japan's ambassador to the GDR.

Mittag, Austria's Sallinger

LD112259 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1823 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 11 Mar (ADN) -- Member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee Guenter Mittag, member of the GDR State Council, received President of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber Rudolf Sallinger in Leipzig on Sunday for talks about the further development of economic relations between the GDR and Austria.

President Sallinger, who is in Leipzig for the opening of the spring fair, gave a positive assessment of the development of economic relations in 1983. He stressed that there has been a further upturn which had contributed significantly to strengthening and expanding relations. In this connection he stressed the successful "GDR Technical Days" in Austria in November.

Guenter Mittag agreed with President Sallinger's positive assessments and emphasized the GDR's interest in consistently continuing the course embarked on in the further expansion of bilateral relations. Agreement was reached about further activities for 1984.

Member of the GDR Council of Ministers Dr Gerhard Beil took part in the talks. He also received the Austrian guest for talks. He congratulated President Sallinger on the 35th anniversary of Austria's presence at the fair.

Austrian Commerce Minister

LD121337 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1042 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 12 Mar (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, member of the GDR State Council, received Dr Herbert Steger, vice chancellor and federal minister of commerce and industry of Austria, in Leipzig today for a talk. In assessing the present state of bilateral economic relations, the two sides underlined the high level attained in the past as a result of intensive cooperation.

Mittag said that in shaping its economic relations with Austria, the GDR extensively takes into consideration the structure of the Austrian economy and includes many specialized small- and medium-sized enterprises alongside the large ones. He stressed that further intensification of economic relations is in the interest and to the advantage of both states and will have a positive influence on further strengthening relations as a whole.

Steger, who is visiting the fair for the first time, took part as representative of the Austrian Government in the festive opening. He said he was impressed by the GDR's exhibit. Taking part in the talk were Secretary of State Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and the Austrian Ambassador to the GDR Dr Hellmuth Strasser.

Kleiber, Zimbabwean Minister

LD122311 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2005 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 12 Mar (ADN) -- Questions of cooperation in agriculture and foodstuffs, as well as medical and laboratory technology, in vehicle construction and in professional training between the GDR and Zimbabwe were discussed on Monday in Leipzig. Candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building, received Zimbabwean Minister of Economic Planning and Finance Dr Bernard T.G. Chidzero. Opportunities for developing cooperation in industry and in the field of technology were discussed. Both sides underlined that good opportunities exist for a further expansion of economic relations for mutual benefit.

GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle also had a meeting with Dr Bernard T.G. Chidzero, who holds the chairmanship of his country in the joint economic committee. They praised the state of trade reached between the two countries and discussed measures for expanding trade.

Mittag, Greek Official

LD122308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1847 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 12 Mar (ADN) -- Opportunities for the further development and deepening of economic relations between the GDR and Greece were discussed by the deputy minister for National Economy of the Republic of Greece, Prof Dr Konstandinos Vaitzos, and Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Monday. They noted in agreement that precisely in the current situation it is necessary to continue and strengthen the political dialogue in the interest of revitalizing the process of detente. Developed economic relations are an important basis for this. The Greek minister made interesting proposals for the expansion of long-term economic cooperation in selected fields. Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade, took part in the talk. Prof Vaitzos had arrived on the same day for an official visit to the Leipzig Spring Fair.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES AT LEIPZIG SPRING FAIR

Met by Georgi, Soelle

LD101146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1053 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 10 Mar (ADN) -- A USSR Government delegation headed by Boris Balmont, minister of machine tool and tool building industry, member of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in the GDR on Saturday to attend the Leipzig Spring Fair.

During the cordial welcoming of the guests by Dr Rudi Georgi, minister for construction of machine tools and processing machinery, and Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle, the presence of the Soviet Government delegation at the fair was called an expression of the dynamically developing cooperation between the GDR and the USSR.

Stoph Hosts Luncheon

LD112241 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 11 Mar (ADN) -- Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph gave a luncheon on Sunday in honor of the Soviet Government delegation led by Soviet Minister of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry Boris Balmont, which is in the GDR for the Leipzig Spring Fair.

During the meeting, which took place in a spirit of cordial friendship, the two sides concurred in expressing the need to bring international developments back onto the path of consolidating peace, ending the arms race, and international cooperation. In view of the constant attempts by imperialist circles to repress the international influence of the socialist countries, all-around development and cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries is of particular importance. The fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, stressed Willi Stoph, is and will remain the firm foundation of continued stable development in the GDR.

Boris Balmont said that he is certain that the talks to be held during the fair and the agreements that will come about as a result will help to gear economic and scientific-technological relations between the GDR and USSR for the benefit of both peoples and states even more comprehensively to the demands of all-around intensification of social production.

Honecker Meets Delegation

LD120232 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 11 Mar (ADN) -- The joint concern of the GDR and the USSR was to safeguard peace and ensure that realism and common sense again gain the upper hand in international relations. This was stated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the traditional meeting between the GDR party and state leadership and the Soviet delegation in the USSR pavilion at the Leipzig fair.

"The 1984 Leipzig Spring Fair strengthens us in our optimistic assessment that only a policy of cooperation and not a course of confrontation has a future. In our walkabout it has been shown that the nonsocialist world is particularly strongly represented at the Leipzig fair in the 35th year of the GDR's existence. This is an expression of the authority the GDR has achieved on an international level in the 3 and 1/2 decades of its existence. All these delegations are represented here by ministers and secretaries of state in order to do business at the Leipzig fair in the traditional way. Naturally, we are concluding contracts to our mutual benefit, according to the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems."

"All these delegations also enjoyed seeing a pavilion such as that staged by the Soviet Union in the GDR's 35th year," said Erich Honecker. "We regard all this as expression of the development of normal economic and trade relations. The policy of open-door trade will ultimately prevail. You have rightly pointed out that the dangerous policy of the most aggressive imperialist forces in the NATO countries have forced the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other countries of the socialist community to take countermeasures to strengthen their security and consolidate peace."

This serves to maintain the balance of power achieved and to stabilize the international situation. At the same time, we are undertaking joint steps to continue a real dialogue between East and West on arms limitation and disarmament," said Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker continued: "We are also making efforts to avert a nuclear inferno and safeguard peace. This is in line with the interests of the present and future generations. It is the foremost task of the peoples. The exchange of views on vital issues such as the conclusion of a treaty on the renunciation of military force and on the upholding of peaceful relations, a ban on chemical weapons, a nonincrease and reduction in military expenditure is underway."

The fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, said Erich Honecker, "is marked by the full correspondence of basic positions on all issues concerning the advance of socialist construction and on the preservation of peace, which concerns all people. A stable and firm foundation of the developing relations between our countries is that of economic and scientific-technical cooperation."

Gas Contract Concluded

LD122313 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Important export and import contracts were concluded today in Leipzig between the GDR and the Soviet Union. One of these contracts plans for 1985 mutual deliveries of machine tools, presses, and tools to the value of over R250 million. The delivery of 6 billion cubic meters of natural gas from the USSR this year was agreed upon. With this, the GDR is covering its total natural gas import requirement from the Soviet Union.

Other contracts were concluded on the export of textile machinery and electric equipment.

PRC OFFICIAL ASSESSES TRADE FAIR PARTICIPATION

LD101409 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1212 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 10 Mar (ADN) -- The PRC's participation in this year's Leipzig Spring Fair contributes toward further developing the industries and foreign trade of his country and the GDR, (Liu Jinghai), director of the Chinese collective exhibition, said at a press conference in Leipzig on Saturday. The exhibition, which contains over 1,800 exhibits, provides an insight into his country's economic development.

The range of the PRC's exhibits extends from consumer goods of the electrical industry, through cotton clothing, to traditional export articles such as porcelain, stone, and ivory carvings. Exhibition director (Liu Jinghai) also said that foreign experiences in the present economic development of his country are being studied closely. The recent visit by a Chinese delegation of experts to the GDR also served this purpose.

STATISTICAL REPORT OUTLINES LABOR DISTRIBUTION

LD122141 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 12 (MTI) -- A recent report of the Central Statistical Office states that there are 6.1 million Hungarians of 15 to 55 years in a population of 10.7 million.

The number of people of working age has been steadily declining for years and has fallen from the 1976 figure of 59 percent to 57 per cent. As the majority of the 15-18 age group are students, there are now 4,970,000 active earners, 123,000 less than 8 years ago.

The decline is particularly marked in industry, which is in accordance with the national plan. At present one and a half million people are employed in the branch and last year saw a decrease of 19,000.

Full employment was reached by the late 1950s and early 1960s. During this time and the following one and a half decades agricultural employment declined and industrial and construction industrial employment considerably increased. Over the past two to three years the tendency has been reversed and agriculture now draws the most labour, which is mainly required in the auxiliary industries of servicing which is being favoured by an increasing number of cooperatives.

Servicing branches, however, are also taking a growing amount of labour. In the mid-1970s only a fifth of non-agricultural employees worked in the branch and today the figure stands at almost a quarter.

Employment has declined in transport and communication, but that of trade has increased to ten per cent of the workforce.

The 16.8 per cent in health, social welfare and culture has recently shown a marked increase. Employment in the technological branches has remained stable, but there has been a 10 percent drop in accounting and office administration, which now takes 26.1 per cent of active wage earners.

Small-scale producers and merchants now account for 3.7 per cent which shows and increasing tendency.

A breakdown of active earners shows industry and water management -- 23 per cent, transport and communication -- 8 per cent, trade -- 10 per cent, and non-material branches -- 19 per cent.

TU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NETHERLANDS, DENMARK

LD121313 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] A Hungarian trade union delegation led by Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions, has traveled to the Netherlands. The Hungarian and Dutch trade union leaders will hold discussions about the development of bilateral links and the situation of the European trade union movement. The delegation, after having concluded talks in the Netherlands, will travel to Denmark.

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER U.S. PRESENCE IN HORMUZ

AU121102 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Mar 84 pp 1, 7

[Text] PAP -- Disturbing reports continue to arrive from the Persian Gulf. A dangerous tension is increasing and a situation in the nature of a serious international conflict is arising in connection with a large-scale concentration of U.S. Navy and Air Force on both sides of the Straits of Hormuz, which links the Persian Gulf with the Indian Ocean.

In the same way as in other areas of the Near and Middle East, that new source of tension in international relations is a direct result of the U.S. brutal and uncereceremonious attempt to interfere in the development of events in the region in question.

This is not the first time that the United States has usurped the right to settle the affairs of other states and nations far removed from U.S. territory. Such actions, which are in conflict with the will of nations, are a logical consequence of imperialist arrogance, which makes itself felt often and with tragic results in various regions of the world in connection with the implementation of the doctrine of the so-called areas of U.S. vital interests. That doctrine merely justifies the policy of diktat that the United States continues to use in international relations to satisfy its imperialist ambitions.

That massive demonstration of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf under the pretext of ensuring the "freedom of navigation" and the willful restrictions applied in this connection on the passage of vessels and the overflights of civilian planes are a new attempt to use the doctrine in question in the Persian Gulf. At the same time, it should be categorically stated that those U.S. measures violate the international legal norms governing the passage of vessels in the open sea and the overhead flights of civilian planes. What is especially dangerous is the fact that in connection with those measures the United States threatens to use force against those who "dare" to violate the U.S. willful decrees on navigation and flights.

The PPR places full responsibility on the U.S. Government for the possible dangerous consequences of its policy, which through the illegal interference in the events in the Persian Gulf is creating a dangerous new hotbed of conflict and tension in this sensitive area of the world.

USSR AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION

LD121556 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 12 March -- The Katowice PUWP daily TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA has published an interview with Soviet ambassador to Poland Aleksandr N. Aksyonov. Excerpts:

"Our country is and will continue attaching special importance to developing all-round cooperation with the Polish People's Republic. We deeply believe that under the guidance of the PUWP the Polish working class, all the working people of your country will overcome all difficulties, will find a way out of the economic situation which is not easy.

"In the striving to strengthen the position of socialism in the country, the Polish communists, the Polish working class will always find internationalist support and brotherly assistance of the CPSU, the entire Soviet people. It has been so, it is so and it will be so. Economic relations between the USSR and Poland are conducive to this.

"In the recent difficult years the Soviet Union not only has not curtailed the range of supplies for Poland provided for by bilateral agreements but, in the conditions of anti-Polish and anti-socialist sanctions applied by the U.S. and some Western governments, it has markedly stepped up its economic assistance which has been meeting halfway the economic interests of the Polish People's Republic and, above all, has been backing the vital interests of the Polish working class."

"In 1983 the USSR gave the Polish People's Republic a credit to balance bilateral trade. In addition to the trade protocol stipulations, it delivered 650,000 tonnes of grain to Poland. The cooperation in making full use of Poland's industrial production capacities is still developed.

"The first nuclear electric power station and the first underground railway line in Warsaw are built in the Polish People's Republic with the assistance of the USSR, and the Katowice steel mill is developed with Soviet help. Further expansion of the Polish-Soviet economic cooperation is expected in 1984.

"An agreement has been reached on coordination of Polish-Soviet economic plans for the years 1986-1990 and on preparation of a cooperation programme in science, technology and production up to the year 2000."

"Today we attach special importance to the development of direct contacts between big industrial enterprises, designing offices and scientific research centres of the Soviet Union and Poland, their personnel, party organizations, rank-and-file workers.

"This is important not only from the purely practical point of view, that of the expansion of scientific-technical and production cooperation but it creates, first and foremost, the possibility of better mutual acquaintance of people, consolidation of our friendship.

"For the greatest concern of our party, as has been stressed by the CPSU CC plenary meeting, continues to be consolidation of the cohesion of brotherly countries and peoples, their political avantgarde, i.e. the communist and worker parties, on the ground of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian and socialist internationalism. Our party is willing to facilitate the deepening and perfecting of cooperation as well as the development of socialist assistance between the brotherly countries."

1984 DECISIVE IN IMPLEMENTATION OF 3-YEAR PLAN

LD121449 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 12 March -- "Economic improvement is an important yardstick of the pace of coming out of the crisis pit," stated ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in an article analysing Poland's economic situation in the past three years. "We have made first steps along this road. The most dramatic times of economic disturbances and at the same time reforms are behind us.

"The three-year economic plan (now under implementation) is the concretization of the party's economic programme worked out during the ninth extraordinary congress. The economic targets it contains should restore the economy's production capacity to that from around 1978-79 (i.e. peak pre-crisis years). 1984 will be the decisive year in the implementation of the three-year plan," stated the paper.

In conclusion of the analysis, the daily said: "The two-year period of determined and consistent struggle to overcome the sources and consequences of the crisis, a very short period by economic standards, already brought about noticeable effects.

"Although we are not yet recording the expected progress in many fields, the initiated changes are of a lasting character and arouse a dose of optimism and conviction that only a consistent implementation of the process of renewal and the planned reforms will make it possible to fully implement the resolutions of the PUWP Ninth Congress," wrote ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

ROLE OF SIGNATORIES IN REBIRTH MOVEMENT

AU121942 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Mar 84 p 3

[Interview given by Marian Orzechowski, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON) and PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member, to Eugeniusz Wasik: "The Foundation of Accord"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Wasik: People sometimes look for a difference of opinion between the PRON and the movement's signatories. Polish language radio stations make many efforts to drive a wedge between the PZPR and the rebirth movement. Is this a real threat or an imagined one?

Orzechowski: The reality of the matter is a question of specific practices (I am passing over the allusion to Radio Free Europe because it is in its nature to perform such activities; it is, therefore, understandable that it drives wedges wherever it is possible to do so, or wherever it is advantageous). The signatories play a complex role within the movement. They participated in the drafting of the 20 July 1982 PRON declaration and they make a point of seeing to it that this document constitutes the basis of the movement's activities -- that it is respected and implemented. The signatories also work within the movement through persons who represent them in PRON. They are, therefore, complex mechanisms, and it is obvious that a difference of opinion can sometimes arise between separate movement cells and cells of signatories on certain matters.

On the one hand, we meet to exchange grudges, which are now and then justified -- that the primary cells of signatories are insufficiently interested in the movement, that their representatives are not active, and, that at the same time, they reserve for themselves the right to assess the movement, its activities, participants, and activists.

On the other hand, certain cells of signatories are of the opinion that it is in fact the movement that is not fully implementing the declaration, that specific PRON cells could become a shelter for the opposition, and that the movement could be exploited by them.

Wasik: Many of the remarks directed to PRON testify to the fact that in the view of society, the rebirth movement is still not fulfilling the hopes that were placed in it as a body representing public opinion. One of the more frequently voiced doubts is, how can the representation of public opinion be correlated with the implementation of the program of struggle and accord, or rather accord and struggle?

Orzechowski: I am not an advocate of the thesis that PRON is the exclusive representative of public opinion because this is only half the story. The movement should familiarize itself as fully as possible with, and express the opinion voiced by the public in Poland. It is very important that this opinion is imparted because it is the opinion of the workers class, the peasants, and the intelligentsia. It is also the opinion of those who are opposed to the political system. Finally, it is the opinion of those who do not voice their views on public issues, because by not doing so they also express an opinion and occupy a position.

At the same time I am of the opinion -- and PRON has stressed this many times in its documents and the speeches delivered by its members -- that the movement's ambition is not only to familiarize itself with and voice the public's opinions, but also to form them in accordance with defined plans or goals. An example of such a conception of PRON's role was the position its National Council took on the electoral law draft plans.

Wasik: Accord and struggle decide on the shape of the changes taking place in our political and social affairs and constitute an indispensable feature to the building up of trust. However, PRON activists at factories also said that accord is not always possible on this, the lowest rung of the social ladder. What hampers or restricts the possibilities of the movement's factory cells from working?

Orzechowski: The issue of the movement's functioning in factories is of fundamental importance. PRON is a working people's movement, one that has developed to serve their interests, and its basic and decisive group of working people are -- workers. The movement must be among them, it must be present at their places of work! Nor are the possibilities that exist at work plants, possibilities like promoting initiative, the full potential of people's consciousness, or attitudes, always perceived or taken advantage of. One could also ask if all the functionaries in the enterprise's structure, including party organizations, managed to make use of the labor potential present at the work plants? No they have not! This is precisely why PRON cells are set up at work plants and why they obtain a place for themselves there. The problem is to ensure that every part of this system works as efficiently as possible and in an area that is suitable to its own needs.

Wasik: Workers, peasants, and tradesmen constitute over half the movement's participants. PRON is very wary of formalizing its own activities and does not keep statistical records. Is there even an estimate of how many workers take part in the movement's work and how many of them belong to the party?

Orzechowski: Almost one-quarter of PRON's members are workers. I cannot tell you exactly how many of them are party people. However, I can put it another way -- the majority are nonparty people. The development of PRON cells at work plants testifies to the fact that its former credentials as being a movement for professors and intelligentsia already belong to the past.

DABROWSKI, LOPATKA MEET GLEMP ON RETURN

LD121638 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, has returned to Poland after a 19-day pastoral visit to Latin America. He visited Brazil and Argentina where he stayed at the invitation of Polish emigrants' centers and of the Polish clergy. The primate visited Rome briefly on his return home.

The cardinal was welcomed at Okecie Airport by Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Episcopate of Poland, and by bishops suffragans of Warsaw and Gniezno. Also present was Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Denominations.

A large group of Polish and foreign journalists waiting at the airport was disappointed because a meeting between them and the Polish primate did not take place.

FRENCH PLANNING OFFICIAL VISITS 8-11 MARCH

Received by Ceausescu

AU101917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/3/1984 -- On Saturday, March 10, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Jean Le Garrec, secretary of state delegated to the prime minister of the French Republic for planning and territorial development, who paid a visit to Romania.

The interview was attended by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania.

The guest conveyed Romania's president and his family a message of friendship and best wishes of good health and success on behalf of President Francois Mitterrand, and reasserted the traditional feelings of friendship between the two peoples.

Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed in his turn a message of friendship and best wishes of success to the president of France, as well as best wishes to the French people.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, questions were approached related to the current stage of the relations between Romania and France and the joint wish was expressed to further develop and intensify the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, for the benefit of the Romanian and French peoples. Special emphasis was placed on the ways and possibilities of expanding economic relations so that they reach an ever higher level. In that respect, the importance was highlighted of the identification of new practical modalities of diversifying and encouraging commercial exchanges and economic and technical-scientific cooperation between Romania and France -- cooperation on third markets included -- of promoting efficient forms of collaboration between economic units in Romania and economic units and associations in France with a view to superiorly capitalizing the economic potential of the two countries, in the spirit of the accords and understandings reached at top level.

Meets With Birlea, Gigea

AU101916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/3/1984 -- Jean Le Garrec, secretary of state delegated to the prime minister of the French Republic for planning and territorial development, visited Romania over March 8-11.

The guest conducted talks with the chairman of the State Planning Committee, Stefan Birlea, and with the minister of finance, Petre Gigea, during which questions were approached related to the development of the economic relations between Romania and France, with a view to finding new ways and means to steadily expand and diversify them, in keeping with the agreements and understandings reached at top level.

It was assessed that multiple possibilities existed to further expand cooperation in production, in third markets included, commercial and technical-scientific exchanges as well as other forms of mutually advantageous forms of collaboration.

PUNGAN RECEIVED BY MUBARAK, EGYPTIAN MINISTERS

AU122037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1947 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Cairo AGERPRES 12/3/1984 -- President Husni Mubarak received Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, who pays an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. On the occasion, the Romanian minister conveyed from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and from Elena Ceausescu, a warm message of friendship, best wishes of health and happiness to the Egyptian head of state and to Mme Suzanne Mubarak, and of welfare and progress to the friendly Egyptian people.

Thanking, the Egyptian head of state requested that Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed best wishes of esteem and friendship, of good health and happiness, and the friendly people of Romania warm wishes of prosperity and progress.

During the talk, satisfaction was expressed at the way of translation into life of the accords and understandings reached at summit level and emphasis was placed on the outstanding role in the multilateral development of the Romanian-Egyptian relations of the Cairo meeting in 1983 of Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Husni Mubarak. Approached were also aspects of the current international situation, with emphasis on the two countries' contribution to the political, negotiated settlement of the Middle East problems, to promoting peace, detente, security and understanding among all nations of the world.

During his visit, in Egypt, the Romanian minister had meetings with Mustafa as-Sa'id Ibrahim, minister of economy and foreign trade, Wajih Shindi, minister of investments and international economic cooperation, with executives of other economic ministries. They analyzed the stage of the Romanian-Egyptian economic cooperation ventures and sought out new possibilities to amplify and diversify the bilateral economic exchanges, new domains of fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

RAISING PERSONNEL'S PROFESSIONAL LEVEL DISCUSSED

AU091728 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1701 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/3/1984 -- A meeting took place in Bucharest on concerns in industry, transport, construction and agriculture for training and improving the professional knowledge of the working personnel sponsored by the GTUCR [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions] Central Council and the Ministry of Labour.

The meeting analysed the way in which the decisions were carried into effect that the RCP and the Romanian state had taken as regards the improvement of the professional knowledge of the workers, foremen, engineers, of all the working people in the national economy as well as the tasks incumbent in this respect on ministries, industrial centrals, enterprises and trade union bodies in 1984.

SPI LJAK-KIRSCHLA EGER TALKS IN AUSTRIA PREVIEWED

Talks To Cover World Crises

LD121945 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 12 Mar 84

["On Eve of Kirschlaeger-Spiljak Meeting, by Mladen Gavrilovic" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, March 12 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak's visit to Austria from March 13 to 15 is part of Yugoslavia's efforts along the line of further promoting good-neighbour cooperation and strengthening trust, security and peace in the region.

The recent visit of Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz to Yugoslavia confirmed the two neighboring countries' readiness to continue strengthening their bilateral cooperation and close contacts within the group of European neutral and non-aligned countries whose initiatives within the CSCE process have in great measure contributed to convoking the Stockholm conference.

The talks between Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Mika Spiljak will be an opportunity for exchanging views also on the political situation in Europe following the break in the Geneva talks and the deployment of first medium-range nuclear missiles. The talks will cover crisis situations in the world and the difficult international economic situation which both sides view as a major source of instability. The contacts the two countries maintain at different levels have so far always contributed to improving the political atmosphere in the region. The existence of some outstanding questions between Yugoslavia and Austria should not hamper the further promotion of mutual ties, both sides stress.

It is pointed up in Belgrade that if the position of the Slovene and Croatian minorities in Austria is enhanced in keeping with the Austrian state treaty; the two minorities and the large number of Yugoslavs temporarily employed in Austria will become an element of further building trust, ties, and friendship between the two neighbours.

The well developed economic relations between the two countries are pressed by a high Yugoslav trade deficit, which rose to 1,645 million dollars in the past five years. Last year, Yugoslav exports to Austria rose by 17.5 per cent to 214.8 million dollars and imports dropped by 7.7 percent to 328.5 million dollars.

Bilateral Relations

LD122153 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The official friendly visit by Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, to the Republic of Austria, is aimed primarily at providing an incentive to further develop cooperation between the two friendly countries, in line with the already established practice of mutual contacts at the highest level. Mika Spiljak and his host, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, the Austrian president, will talk about the topical international situation and bilateral relations.

Yugoslavia and Austria agree in the assessment that cooperation between the two countries is good and friendly and that all necessary prerequisites exist for it to further expand and develop.

Such Yugoslav-Austrian relations represent an essential factor of safeguarding peace in this part of the world and of an even more successful commitment by nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe in the direction of eliminating the existing obstacles which make the process of agreement-reaching on the old continent difficult. All aspects of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria, in the bilateral as well as in the international sphere, are proceeding more or less without interruption even if from time to time certain disagreements arise in interpreting the provisions that refer to the position of the Croatian and Slovene minority in Austria, for in Austria forces exist and operate that are opposed to the strict application of Article 7 of the Austrian State Treaty. However, the two countries have practically always succeeded in talking about this delicate issue, too, in the spirit of understanding and tolerance.

Of course, it depends exclusively on the Austrian authorities how long the position and rights of the Slovene and Croat minority will be talked and written about. Yugoslavia has always been in favor of national minorities being a bridge of understanding and cooperation and not a source of disagreements between the two neighboring countries.

The successful cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria in the international sphere has thus far been shown to be very useful on several occasions, particularly in situations such as the present one when suspicion and rivalry prevail between military blocs and great powers. Yugoslavia and Austria will invest necessary efforts also in the future, together with other nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe, in the endeavor to contribute to the relaxation of tension in the world and to stimulate the process of negotiations on unresolved problems, primarily on the disarmament problem.

Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, will also meet with Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, who was recently in Yugoslavia. Sinowatz's visit, let us recall, was successful in every respect, because it had, just as many earlier high-level contacts, contributed to better mutual understanding between Yugoslavia and Austria. This -- let us repeat once again -- is what both countries also expect from Mika Spiljak's visit to Vienna.

LITTLE CHANCE FOR PROGRESS IN USSR-PRC TALKS

LD121518 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- The fourth round of Soviet-Chinese political talks on normalization of relations began in Moscow today with a review of procedural matters. It is reported that the Soviet initiative for dialogue between the two countries to be raised to a higher level acceptable to both sides has not been accepted. The delegations are now led by the deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the USSR and the PRC, Leonid Illichev and Qian Qichen, as special representatives of their governments.

The first political meeting between the two delegations is expected tomorrow, and today working groups and experts are determining to what degree, in what order, and in what form the disputed issues are to be reviewed.

Beijing, as the Chinese leaders recently announced, sees no possibility for progress until the "three obstacles" have been removed: reduction of Soviet troops on the Mongolian-Chinese and Soviet-Chinese border, withdrawal of the "limited contingent" of the USSR from Afghanistan, and an end to Moscow's aid and support to the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. There are no prospects of Moscow complying with Beijing's expectations in any of these three demands.

The Soviet Union has not directly rejected the Chinese platform, but wide publicity has been given here to the statement by the Mongolian Government which accuses Beijing of interfering in the "internal affairs" of Moscow and Ulaanbaatar. For its part, the USSR has said it will not go in for improving relations with any country, not even with the PRC, "at the expense of third countries."

The stands of both countries, then, are in no way new, and prospects for any progress being achieved are not great. Neither Moscow nor Beijing overestimate these.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES

LD121232 Tehran IRNA in English 0945 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 12, IRNA -- Foreign Ministry director general for European and American affairs, Mohammad Sadr, arrived here Sunday night. Sadr is due to hold talks with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov on matters of mutual interest during which he would present Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati's written message to the Yugoslav official. At the conclusion of his two-day visit to Yugoslavia, Sadr will leave here for Romania.

Meanwhile, Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Ali Akbar Velayati will pay a visit to Romania at the end of his four-day visit to Algeria, started Sunday.

Mojsov Receives Emissary

LD122007 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 12 (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, today (Monday) received Sayed Mohammad Sadr, the Iranian Government's emissary who arrived here last night. Mohammad Sadr presented to Mojsov a message from 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iran's foreign minister, dealing with some questions in bilateral relations between the two countries.

In a talk of some length, it was asserted that relations had been successfully developing in many fields and a joint interest of the two countries in a further development of cooperation was expressed.

ATTENDANCE AT 6 MAR LCY PRESIDIUUM SESSION

AU121949 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 6 March carries a 40-second film clip on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on 6 March which discussed and adopted the program of LCY's international activity in 1984. Several single and group shots and shots of sections of the usual doughnut-shaped table show that the following attended the session: Dobroslav Culafic; Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Kiro Hadzivasilev; Dimce Belovski; Krste Markovski; Trpe Jakovlevski; Slavko Veselinov; Petar Matic; Dobrivoje Vidic; Andrej Marinc; Mitja Ribicic; Milan Kucan; Dragoslav Markovic; Nikola Stojanovic; Mika Spiljak; president of the SFRY Presidency; Ali Sukrija; Ilijaz Kurtesi; Jure Bilic; Hamdija Pozderac; Franjo Herljevic; Josip Vrhovec; and two unknown men.

LCY'S JANZIC INTERVIEWED ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD101948 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 10 Mar 84

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid an official friendly visit to the SFRY on 7 and 8 March this week at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Zsolt Szalai [Budapest Radio correspondent] reported on the visit to listeners, and at the end of the talks he prepared an interview with Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium:

[Begin recording] [Szalai] You maintain that by necessity Hungarian-Yugoslav relations must be good, for after all it is a question of two neighboring countries. These relations are based on the principles of mutual respect, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and noninterference. During Janos Kadar's talks in Belgrade, has any specific agreement been planned to expand bilateral relations? I have in mind here, for example, cultural relations.

[Janzic, in Serbo-Croatian with superimposed translation] First, let me say that Janos Kadar's current visit gives us great satisfaction. Janos Kadar has at all times contributed significantly to the development of Yugoslav-Hungarian relations. President Tito also did do a lot in this same area. Everything we have achieved here to date is based on the work of Josip Broz Tito and Janos Kadar. We are forming our cooperation to the satisfaction of both parties by taking as a point of departure the principles which were defined by these two men. We consider as particularly significant the further development of our relations, and the current consultations also prove that we can cooperate impeccably. In our relations there has never been a controversial issue between us. Naturally, it must be said that differences between the two countries can be experienced as well, but we have created an atmosphere of trust to such an extent that we can openly consult and respect each other in these differences.

Janos Kadar was meeting with leaders of the LCY. The place and role of the LCY in our society is such that it considers its task to be purely one of ideological leadership, while it does not do daily operational work, and this is well known. Here I would like to remind you only that the LCY does not interfere directly in the activities of economic life, in cultural or other areas. Therefore, it does not conclude agreements and contracts. These tasks belong to the constitutional institutions of both countries. Therefore, on this occasion, no agreement has been signed, but this by no means implies that Janos Kadar's visit will not have a favorable effect on the general development of our relations, economic and cultural. For this reason, therefore, we highly value this visit and esteem it greatly.

[Szalai] In his toast during the gala dinner, Vidoje Zarkovic, party chairman, mentioned that the development of economic relations is in their mutual interest, particularly amid the consistently worsening conditions of the world economic situation. Therefore it is particularly important, he said, that problems arising in cooperation should be successfully solved and in a way that is acceptable to both. What kind of problems are at issue and what is being done to solve them?

[Janjic] Our economic cooperation is noteworthy because it provides a stable foundation for the interconnection of the two economies. Hungary and Yugoslavia, considering the breadth and quality of their cooperation, have developed a wide-ranging and multi-faceted cooperation. I should particularly emphasize its quality, for Hungary outstrips every other country in respect of cooperation agreements. If the full trade turnover is 100 units, then 40 units are made up by up-to-date forms, long-term production cooperation which is built on quality. That cooperation between the two countries on this level has developed economically and it is a natural consequence of our relations in general. It is also natural, of course, that on occasions these are accompanied by worries and difficulties. These questions, however, have no political aspects, they are of a purely economic character. This type of difficulty we can have, but we do not consider them insoluble. In fact, they are solved in the practice of cooperation and therefore do not pose a particular problem.

[Szalai] Yugoslavia carries out an extremely active foreign policy -- I am thinking here of the regular talks which party and state leaders have with various foreign politicians. What then is the reason you would give for this activity and what are -- in your opinion -- the main aims of Yugoslav foreign policy?

[Janjic] Yes, you are right, Yugoslavia is extremely active in international politics. As you also know, our country belongs to the Nonaligned Movement and it carries out its international activities accordingly. We know well, too, that our world is burdened by numerous problems, crises, and conflicts, and even if it sounds contradictory, the countries in the world are at the same time interdependent. We have to take our world as it is, but this cannot mean that we should not fight for the removal of conflicts. Within the Nonaligned Movement and with its assistance we are doing this. In other international bodies, in the United Nations, for example, or in bilateral relations, including those with great powers like the United States, the Soviet Union and China, the objective of our activity is peace, a new world economic order that is more just, and peaceful coexistence. These are aims that create for every country an equal and sovereign position. We take a stand against any kind of dominance, pressure and all kinds of coercion which are exerted world-wide, and we are working together with progressive forces in this respect. [end recording]

1983 TRADE WITH NIGERIA 'MODEST'; MID-MARCH VISIT

LD082040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1925 GMT 8 Mar 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 8 (TANJUG) -- Last year, trade between Yugoslavia and Nigeria reached the value of 37.5 million dollars. Yugoslav exports to Nigeria amounted to 30 million dollars and imports to 7.5 million dollars, as noted today, Thursday, at a meeting of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy Division for Nigeria.

The recorded results were assessed as modest, since the value of trade between the two countries had been planned at 220 million dollars. The modest results are attributed to the difficulties the Nigerian economy faces and the subsequent restrictive economic policy.

Oil imports from and exports of certain capital goods to Nigeria have not been materialized, for example.

Yugoslav imports from Nigeria were, thus, mainly reduced to cocoa whereas generators, pharmaceuticals, cables, cement, and fertilizers accounted for the bulk of Yugoslavia's exports.

Due to Nigeria's difficult financial situation, no major improvement in trade between the two countries is expected in 1984, it was said at the session. One of the obstacles is Nigeria's failure to meet outstanding payments on imports from Yugoslavia. The payments due to Yugoslav enterprises are currently estimated at 30 million dollars.

The outstanding questions in trade between the two countries' will be discussed during a Yugoslav delegation's visit to Lagos in mid-March.

ALBANIA'S CRITICISM OF SFRY'S ARMS SALE REJECTED

AU092205 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2330 8 Mar 84 p 16

[M. Vlasic commentary: "Again Blank Shots From Tirana: Our Strength Bothers Them"]

[Text] Nothing new from Tirana: Another blank has been fired from Enver Hoxha's headquarters which should "demonstrate" to the world, nothing more or less, that socialist Yugoslavia is arming terrorists. What is actually involved?

Radio Tirana carried an article by its brother newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT "informing" the broad public of the following: "Even countries participate in the arms trade competition which are in debt and which are on the brink of bankruptcy, such as so-called nonaligned Yugoslavia which, through the mouth of its high officials, boast that in 1983 it increased its arms exports by 43.5 percent compared with 1982. To whom does Yugoslavia sell arms?" ZERI I POPULLIT asks. It, of course, immediately offers an answer: "Yugoslavia, as well as other countries selling arms, encourage wars of one country against another and arms groups of terrorists who operate against the people's interests. However, despite this fact, these arms dealers do not miss an opportunity to make demagogic statements on peace and disarmament in the Balkans, and to slander Albania as though it represents a danger to peace."

Let us immediately state: We do not hide the fact that we produce very modern conventional weapons with which we would defend our freedom and other achievements of the national liberation war from anyone. Likewise, Yugoslavia does not hide the fact that it sells arms produced by its own forces. These arms, by their own choice, are being bought by friendly countries to protect and defend, just like Yugoslavia, their freedom, independence, and territorial integrity. We believe that it is necessary to stress that it is the sovereign and natural right of every country to take care of its defensive strength and to decide, in accordance with this interest, in favor of producing and buying appropriate arms.

As a signatory country of the Helsinki Final Act, Yugoslavia, on the occasion of organizing combined tactical exercises on its territory even on a smaller scale -- although it was not obliged to do this -- on two occasions informed its neighbors about this and invited representatives of the CSCE participating countries to attend these exercises. This was, among other things, also an opportunity for observers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to respond to the invitation, if they so desired, and to acquaint themselves with our concept of all-people's defense and to see what arms we produce.

To write that with the sale of arms Yugoslavia "encourages wars," and even that it "arms groups of terrorists," are stories for small children. With insinuations of this kind, one seeks not only to discredit the independent policy and peace-loving role of nonaligned Yugoslavia, but also to deny the right of sovereign countries to be prepared to protect their independence. According to ZERI I POPULLIT logic, it turns out that the countries which want to strengthen their independence, or the liberation movements which fight to gain their independence are preparing wars or carrying out terrorism, and for this reason they should not be armed; that is, they should not buy or receive arms from Yugoslavia. In its blindness, the Albanian anti-Yugoslav policy has led, therefore, to the fact that it portrays the independent countries as provokers of wars, and the struggle of the liberation movements as terrorism.

In self-managing Yugoslavia, no one even thought of producing arms to threaten anyone's freedom, or of selling them so that one country would threaten another with them.

When ZERI I POPULLIT raises the aforementioned questions in this way, it appears necessary for us to recall that it is generally known that Albania also procured considerable quantities of arms from various suppliers, also with the motivation of its own defense. On that occasion, Albania did not reproach the producers of arms and military equipment with the comments that they encouraged wars and acted against the people's interests. If we go further, we come to the well-known fact that Yugoslavia also delivered, while setting aside from its own needs, quite significant quantities of arms to Albania when this was necessary to protect the latter's independence.

Why is it an eyesore to the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT, organ of the ANP, that Yugoslavia has reached such a level of economic development that it can produce the most modern conventional arms and that it sells them, just as any other good, to friendly countries?

Is someone in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania bothered by the fact that Yugoslavia, thanks to the fact that it bases its own defensive strength on its own arms, has succeeded in preserving its independence and that as such it represents a vital factor of equilibrium, peace, and security in the Balkans and Europe?

The long-standing, well-known attitude of Albania toward Yugoslavia, particularly recently, gives an affirmative answer to the raised question. Moreover, on the basis of the aforementioned article, it can be concluded that the Albanian political leadership, burdened with its greater-Albanian and anti-Yugoslav policy, not only denies the positive role of Yugoslavia as a vital factor of equilibrium, stability, and peace in the Balkans and Europe, but also with its overall political conduct -- and the ZERI I POPULLIT article is precisely along this line -- in a calculating way provokes tension and undermines stability in the region.

Just as earlier, the reasons for this conduct must be sought in the contradictions that are permanently present in Albania itself, particularly in its leadership. To hide the blame before their own public, they try to transfer it to Yugoslavia.

It would be better if Albania were to deal with its own problems instead of with Yugoslavia, which pursues a friendly policy toward Albania and from which there is no danger. For this reason, in conclusion, we pose the question: To what extent can such conduct be beneficial, and to what extent is it really of benefit to Albania itself?

PRESIDENCY REPORTS ON SECURITY SITUATION

LD101539 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0954 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Mar (TANJUG) -- Economic difficulties, holdups in the development of socialist self-managing relations, inconsistency and tardiness in implementing established policies, and the worsening international political and economic situation have been favorable to the opponents of our system in their activity from various hostile positions. By sowing mistrust of socialist self-management and LCY policies, and by underestimating our revolution's basic achievements, they have openly attempted to influence the political stance of citizens, encourage dissatisfaction, and use society's difficulties to achieve their own ends. However, our working people and citizens have firmly rejected such attempts.

This is how the SFRY Presidency assesses the defense of the country's constitutional order and internal security in a report to the SFRY Assembly. This document, which will soon be debated in the assembly, gives particular warning of the connections of enemy groups and individuals with each other and anti-Yugoslav circles abroad and of attempts to pursue hostile activity through scientific, cultural, publishing, and other institutions. Attacks on our constitutional order have increased in the past 3 years, and one of the main targets is intranational relations and the equality of our nations and nationalities. There has also been a revival of clericalism, whereby religion and nationality are equated, thus encouraging national intolerance. There have also been more than a few attempts to link up with fascist emigre groups, and such activity has been primarily aimed at young people who are frequently left to their own devices because of the inadequate involvement of sociopolitical organizations.

The presidency characterized the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo in the spring of 1981 as the crudest attack on our country's integrity and territorial wholeness, noting that assaults by Albanian nationalists and irredentists on the basic achievements of the revolution had been manifested throughout the entire preceding period. Through the firm action of the League of Communists and other socialist forces, the enemy has been frustrated, and security in Kosovo has been consolidated, but serious security problems still exist in the province and further afield.

Albanian irredentists and nationalists, supported by the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, continue carrying out enemy activity oriented towards creating an ethnically pure Kosovo and with the ultimate goal of annexing our province to a "Greater Albania." From the events of 1981 to the end of (?1983), 72 illegal organizations with about 1,000 members were uncovered in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. In the same period, 658 persons were convicted for irredentist activities and about 2,000 were penalized for violations. The report also notes the seriousness of the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and emphasizes that the struggle against the various kinds of pressures to emigrate can be successfully waged with the all-around, daily, concrete involvement of all social subjects -- primarily the League of Communists, but also other progressive forces in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Serbian Socialist Republic, and Yugoslavia.

During the past 2 years, hostile emigre groups have carried out 7 diversionary-terrorist actions in the country and 67 abroad, in which 3 persons were killed and 9 wounded.

Other planned actions were successfully prevented. However, all emigre groups are increasing activity against our country. There are initiatives aimed at uniting them by a common platform, but their actions do not meet with broad support.

Our security service has successfully resisted both international terrorist efforts and the increasingly offensive activity of foreign intelligence services. In 1983, criminal charges were brought or court proceedings conducted against 27 persons for spying. Of these, 12 were foreign citizens. Economic crime is also increasing, and the most serious cases are in the area of foreign trade. Some even have characteristics of attempts to undermine society's economic bases, and these are met by broad and effective social action.

The report assesses the overall state of public order and calm in the country as favorable, but at the same time it warns of the continuing unsatisfactory state of security in communications, the increase in the number of fires, explosions, and damage, and the increase in the number of fires, explosions, and damage, and the increased activity of international organized crime, particularly in drug trafficking. In the struggle against international crime, Yugoslavia successfully cooperates with more than 60 countries within the framework of Interpol and some 40 countries bilaterally. Cooperation with neighboring and nonaligned countries is particularly intense.

PRESIDENCY ON PROGRESS OF ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD111621 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0111 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- In the SFRY Presidency report on the situation and problems in internal and foreign policy which has been presented to the SFRY Assembly, there is a detailed examination of questions relating to the development of the system of all-people's defense. It is stressed, among other things, that despite the unfavorable economic situation, important results have been achieved in strengthening and modernizing the Armed Forces. Such activity was conditioned by the exacerbated and very complex international relations, and particularly by escalation of the arms race.

Particularly intensive preparations have been taking place in training the Armed Forces and the population. The report states that, in the period from 1981 to mid-1983, almost 20,000 combined exercises of the Armed Forces and other factors of all people's defense and social self-protection were carried out in our country, in which nearly 6.5 million people took part. Moreover, in the past few years, all the republics and autonomous provinces have been organizing and carrying out mass exercises and practices under the general slogans "Nothing should surprise us," "United in defense and protection," or similar ones in which almost the entire population takes part.

Joint training of the Armed Forces and other factors in the system of all-people's defense is an added quality in realizing the basic tasks of the concept of all-people's defense, the presidency assesses. It is also emphasized, however, that despite visible results in the general state of society's readiness for action in wartime and in emergency situations, efforts should continue to be made in strengthening the country's defense preparations.

The presidency notes that the problems facing our economy have a negative effect on overall preparations for all-people's defense. It is also indicated that there is no room for complete satisfaction either with the quality of mass training of the population or with the equipment and training of civil defense forces.

The presidency particularly emphasized that the reduction of funds for the Yugoslav People's Army in recent years has not had a negative effect on its combat readiness, primarily thanks to economies and rational management. The moral-political and security situation in the Army is stable and at a level which guarantees the successful completion of set tasks. The composition of the Yugoslav People's Army, particularly at the officer level, is characterized by a high degree of patriotic awareness and, as the presidency report says, dedication to the basic values and aims of the development of socialist self-management and belief in the effectiveness of our defense policies.

While assessing that the military structure is generally characterized by a high degree of patriotic awareness, the presidency nevertheless warns of increasing phenomena of nationalistic and other forms of antisocial behavior. The upbringing of such soldiers must be the concern of all educational factors in society, from the family and school, to sociopolitical organizations and communities, as well as the Yugoslav People's Army.

One characteristic of the preceding period is, in the view of the SFRY Presidency, the development of territorial defense into a million-strong army which is an important component in the Armed Forces and social self-protection.

The presidency goes on to stress that the consistent implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization is particularly important for realizing the planned development and modernization of the Armed Forces. In this connection, it is stated in the report delivered to the SFRY Assembly that in order to realize the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection as our permanent orientation, it is particularly important that we take all necessary measures and actions in all areas in order to maintain the country's defense capability at a level that represents a deterrent and opposition to any aggressor.

KOSOVO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL VIEWS EMIGRATION

AU081307 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] As announced, at its session today chaired by Imer Pulja, the Kosovo Executive Council discussed and approved a report on the implementation of the measures and actions aimed at halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo in the July-December 1983 period.

It was said that in that period -- thanks to the increased activity of the organized socialist forces led by the League of Communists and the effectiveness of the organs of the state administration and the judiciary -- the conclusions of the positions of the highest party and state organs in Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia on halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins had been implemented and a more favorable socioeconomic and political climate had been created by deepening brotherhood and unity and by strengthening the togetherness among the peoples and nationalities living in the province.

As a result of all this, confidence has been increased, the political-security situation resulting from the hostile demonstrations in 1981 has been improved, and the number of emigrants of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities who emigrated under pressure has been reduced.

At the session of the Executive Council, it was said that the number of families emigrating in 1983 was reduced by 366 families and 916 individuals as compared with 1982. [sentence as heard]

However, as was announced, from the data and report it can be seen that in the second half of last year, 122 Serbian and Montenegrin families with 694 members emigrated from Kosovo; this is 7 families less compared to the first half of the preceding year, or 56 percent fewer emigrants than in the first half of the same year. [sentence as heard]

The report, which was discussed today, says that those who emigrated cite employment, a more rapid solution of their housing problem, personal incomes, marriage, better economic and material conditions, education of children, as well as pressure as the most important reasons for their emigration. Thus, of the total number of emigrants, 8 heads of families gave various kinds of pressure as the reason for their emigration. Most of those who emigrated are from the Pristina and Titova Mitrovica communes. In the second half of 1983, 99 families emigrated from Pristina, and this shows that the level of emigration from this commune is the same as in the first half of 1982, while as compared with 1982 it was reduced by 7.5 percent. [sentence as heard]

With the increased intensive activity in the struggle against the counterrevolutionary nationalists and irredentists, conditions have been created for a more peaceful life of all nationalities living in the province and for the return of those who emigrated. In the second half of 1983, 391 individuals returned to Kosovo, 101 of whom returned to take up work.

At its session today, the Executive Council expressed the need for greater effectiveness in dealing with the requests of those who want to return to Kosovo, particularly of experts and their families, it is said in the statement of the Provincial Committee for Information.

UROSEVAC PARTY ON SERB, MONTENEGRIN EMIGRATION

LD092018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Serbo-Croatian 1739 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Urosevac, 9 Mar (TANJUG) -- Today an expanded session of the Urosevac LC Municipal Committee discussed the realization of national equality and the development of intranational relations within the municipality.

It was stressed at the session that visible results have been achieved in the realization of the policy of national equality and the development of intranational relations in the Urosevac municipality through the activity of progressive forces, led by the LC, but that further efforts should still be made to improve them. Despite all the measures taken and activities aimed at suppressing negative phenomena and nationalism, it was stated, the enemy still makes its presence felt by writing slogans and pamphlets from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

Participating in the work of the session was Milan Seslija, president of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium.

It was noted at the session that one of the most serious consequences of the counter-revolutionary events in Kosovo and in this municipality is the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. According to facts given, in the past 2 years, 59 families totaling 272 persons emigrated from the territory of this municipality. The greatest number emigrated from the Tankosic local community and from two town local communities. Also in the past 2 years, 18 persons who had earlier emigrated returned and found work in the Urosevac municipality, and 72 persons with their families applied to the municipal committee to return. The number of requests to emigrate in this municipality declined.

Milan Seslija, president of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, emphasized that every communist, regardless of his nationality, must fight for equality, because this is the only alternative. He said that forum-like work in halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins must be avoided, because commissions have only been registering cases and compiling statistics without conducting specific interviews with the emigrating persons.

Seslija also dwelled on the activity of nationalists from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and the aims of hostile propaganda. He noted that there is a need for constant explanation of the meaning of the hostile slogans "Ethnically pure Kosovo" and "Kosovo Republic," because this is the correct way of influencing people who have been indoctrinated for years by nationalists.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY NOTES RETURN OF EMIGRANTS

LD121937 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Pristina, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo declined last year. At the same time, the trend of emigrated people of all nationalities returning to this province was also noticeable. This, in a nutshell, is the characteristic of one of the most topical problems not only of Kosovo but also of a new process stemming from the demands contained in the political platform on Kosovo. At the same time, it is a sign of encouragement for all progressive forces, particularly those who are not thinking of abandoning their native hearths. This is certainly also the best proof of the socialist organized forces in this province having acted more resolutely, more comprehensively and with greater commitment, and of organs of power having been more up to date and more consistent, but also a sign that intranational trust, shaken by the activity of the irredentists, is being gradually restored.

These assessments and appraisals were confirmed at today's expanded session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo which, in discussing the problem of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, made its contribution to the forthcoming delegate debate to be held on this problem in the provincial assembly.

The basis for discussion, in which practically all those attending the session participated, was the report prepared by the Kosovo Executive Council, the introductory remarks made by Refik Agaj, chairman of the provincial commission monitoring emigration, as well as the statistical data presented in them.

It was said that in 1983 that a total of 4,341 members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationality emigrated from Kosovo. This is 2,305 less than the previous year. Nearly half the original number of families emigrated -- 451, with 1,444 members. Hence, the assessment that emigration of families is falling, particularly from the villages, and fewer of the indigenous population is leaving.

However, irrespective of how encouraging these figures are, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is still pronounced to the extent that it causes concern. What causes particular concern is the emigration of highly educated people, experts, who had nearly everything going for them there -- good pay, prestige, and an apartment. The number of such people who emigrated last year is 517.

This also demonstrates that the social action to halt the emigration from Kosovo has not been equally successful everywhere, nor has it rid itself of formalism, superficiality, one-sidedness, and opportunism. These negative characteristics are also present now with regard to the return of those who had emigrated. True enough, the return of those who had emigrated is already assuming the dimensions of a process because about 500 members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, including 60 families, returned last year. However, the return can no longer be resolved only through self-initiative or in a haphazard way. The warning was, therefore, sounded at today's session of the Kosovo Presidency that all environments, primarily local communities and work organizations, must compile precise programs of receiving these people and find opportunities for their employment and housing.

In the debate, true enough, there was a repetition of the already known reasons for people emigrating and of everything which objectively and subjectively accelerates this process. It was once again confirmed that one of the significant causes was psychological pressure exerted by the irredentists. This problem will, therefore, be less and less pronounced if the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and to eliminate periodic excesses, such as explosions, various diversions, and other public and illegal enemy actions, which fuel the climate of insecurity, is waged energetically and consistently.

It was pointed out that insufficient persistence and opportunism by some cadres of the Albanian nationality, on the one hand, and the passive attitude of some Serbian and Montenegrin cadres, on the other, cannot be accepted. The question that must be asked is why are many communists abandoning the front of the struggle, why are cadres who have left Kosovo earlier and whose return would represent a great encouragement for others, not returning? What is particularly significant for the future debate and actions is to find out why most of the people are leaving Pristina and Titova Mitrovica; why are moves from Urosevac, Gnjilane and Prizren more noticeable recently? It is necessary to study why Serbs and Montenegrins are making less and less use of credits for agriculture and apartment construction, yet there is a growing number of those who have built houses or bought plots of land outside Kosovo. All this shows the complex nature of the problem which calls for intensified action by progressive forces and for help by communists from other areas, in particular from the Republic of Serbia.

What is necessary, as stated, is to strengthen the knowledge that what is involved is the common class enemy against whom all progressive people, regardless of their nationality, must fight with the same fervor, and problems in the solution of which broader social forces must also participate.

BRIEFS

SERBIAN SAWP PRESIDENT -- Belgrade, 29 Feb -- Zika Radojlovic has been unanimously reelected president of the Serbian SAWP Republic Conference for the next 1-year term of office. [Excerpts] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Mar 84 p 1 AU]

SERBIAN LC OFFICIALS NOMINATED -- The Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia on 1 March adopted the proposal that Ivan Stambolic be nominated for president of the Central Committee and Radisa Gacic for secretary of the Presidium. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Mar 84 p 3 AU]